



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Quarantine precautions—Quarantinable diseases—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports, July 15, as follows:

Precautions taken at Hongkong during the month of June, 1905, for the protection of the public health of the United States, the insular territory, and the Republic of Panama.

Vessels inspected and granted bills of health	30
Vessels fumigated to kill vermin	0
Examined for diseases contemplated in paragraphs 29 and 67 of the Quarantine Regulations:	
Personnel	2, 992
Passengers	1, 243
Required to bathe and undergo special examination:	
Personnel	2, 019
Passengers	227
Examined for diseases contemplated by the laws controlling immigration:	
Aliens	217
Rejected	10
Baggage:	
Inspected and labeled	20
Disinfected and labeled	2, 523

Return of quarantinable diseases.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Plague	108	102
Smallpox	2	1
Others	0	0

Return of diseases contemplated in paragraph 67.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Enteric fever	10	9
Puerperal fever	3	1
Others	0	0

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Shawmut* recommended, July 20, 1905, for rejection: For Seattle, 1; for Tacoma, 2.

Per steamship *China*, July 28, 1905: For Honolulu, 9; for San Francisco, 18.

Reports from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Mortality and communicable diseases—Cholera present—Smallpox and typhus fever at Niuchwang.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, July 26 and August 1 and 2, as follows:

During the week ended July 22, 1905, 3 original and 2 supplemental bills of health were issued, and there were inspected 5 vessels, 415

crew, and 114 steerage passengers. Twenty-five pieces of personal baggage were disinfected with formalin. Manifests were viséed for 9,189 pieces of freight. There were also inspected and passed 7 immigrants for San Francisco per steamship *Mongolia*. The forecastle of one vessel, together with the effects of crew shipped here, 7 men, was disinfected with sulphur dioxide 5 per cent for 24 hours.

The weekly report of the municipal health officer shows that there were reported within the settlement among the foreign population, diphtheria 2 new cases, and scarlet fever 1 new case; among the natives, 28 deaths from tuberculosis. The total reported mortality was 1 foreigner and 120 natives.

The fruit season is at its height here at the present time and quantities of melons, etc., are exposed on the stands for Chinese customers. Flies are numerous, and the heat has been severe for several days, the mercury standing at about 100°, with a great deal of humidity; hence the appearance of cholera at any time would not be surprising. We may, of course, escape a serious outbreak this season, as was the case last year.

No quarantinable disease was reported from outports with the exception of Niuchwang, at which place typhus fever still prevails. During the week ended July 14, the report for which is just to hand, there were 2 new cases and 4 recoveries, which, with 7 cases left over from the preceding week, brought the total remaining cases to 5.

While cholera is not officially reported as present in Shanghai, this office has knowledge of 2 positive cases and 1 probable case of that disease occurring in Europeans in this settlement during the last week. If the disease prevails to this extent among foreigners, it is more than probable that a number of unreported cases are occurring in the Chinese community. Manila has been advised by wire of the existence of the disease.

The probable case of this disease occurred in the person of a white man, who was found dead in his bed at the dye works on the morning of the 25th ultimo. The cause of death was stated to be "heat apoplexy." The second case was in the person of a white man who lived with the former and who was found dead under exactly the same circumstances on the 27th ultimo, and although the coroner has not given a verdict, the history of the case points very strongly to cholera; hence the deduction that if one was cholera both were.

The third case, a light one apparently, is at present confined in one of the hospitals here.

It has not been thought necessary to incur the expense of wiring the Bureau in regard to these cases, for the reason that no freight or passengers can reach the United States before this letter, and in addition the facts are noted on all American bills of health issued here.

During the week ended July 29, 1905, 2 supplemental bills of health were issued, and there were inspected 2 vessels, 270 crew, and 58 steerage passengers. Eighteen cabin passengers for Manila were inspected and 69 for the United States via Japanese ports were passed. One case of illness, which proved to be tuberculosis, was investigated. Manifests were viséed for 30,892 pieces of freight, and 100 pieces (potatoes for Manila) were inspected and rejected on account of poor condition. There were also inspected and passed 675 baskets of potatoes and 245 baskets of onions for Manila, and there was disinfected 1 piece of steerage passengers' baggage.

The report of the municipal health officer shows for the week among whites 1 new case of diphtheria, and among natives 35 deaths from tuberculosis. The total reported mortality was 3 foreigners and 139 natives.

Although cholera does not appear on the official report of communicable diseases present here, it is known, as stated in a communication to the Bureau upon the subject, that 2 positive cases and 1 probable case of the disease occurred among the European population during the week just ended. In view of the facts stated and the probable existence of a number of unreported cases of this disease among the native population, this office will no longer certify potatoes, onions, etc., from here to Manila until it is certain that the port has been free of cholera for thirty days at least.

Typhus fever and smallpox at Niuchwang are the only quarantinable diseases reported from outports. There were, during the week ended July 22, 1905, 1 new case of smallpox and 3 new cases of typhus fever, and the total number of cases present on that date was 7 of the latter disease. The total number reported since the beginning of the outbreak was 10.

COSTA RICA.

Reports from Limon, fruit port—Quarantine against Bocas del Toro.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended August 19, 1905. Estimated population, 4,000; number of deaths, 8; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. Limon has made more rigid the quarantine against Bocas del Toro, Panama, since yellow fever has been declared there.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 13	San José	Mobile	44	0	0	0
14	Altai	47	9	0	0
16	Limon	New Orleans .	44	0	0	0
18	Zent	52	13	0	0
19	John Wilson	Mobile	18	0	0	0

CUBA.

Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Case of fever on steamship Esperanza.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Delgado reports, August 21, as follows:
Week ended August 19, 1905:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	26
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected	906
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	291

American steamship *Esperanza* had steward of intermediates with slight fever, not defined.

No quarantinable diseases reported in this city during last week.